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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for rubification wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Registration To-day.

To-day is the third day of registration, and as there remain something like three hundred thousand names to be entered on the rolls, if the whole electorate is to be included in them, many thousands of citizens who will read these lines need yet to discharge that duty.

On the first two days of registration, Friday and Saturday of last week, the total enrollment was 380,355. That was a handsome gain over the last Mayoralty election, in 1897, but it was less than the enrollment of 1900 by more than thirty thousand. To bring up the total registration for the four days to the aggregate in 1900, when Mr. McKINLEY was reëlected, more than two hundred and sixty thousand names will have to be added to-day and to-morrow. To bring it up to the total of 1897, the addition of nearly two hundred thousand names will have to be made.

These comparisons ought to be enough to stir up every unregistered citizen with a spark of public spirit to the discharge of the duty of registration at the first opportunity it is possible for him to seize; and to-day, at some time between the hours of 7 in the morning and 10 in the evening, he should hasten to perform it.

If the registration for this year shall reach or approximate the total of 1900 the downfall of the Tammany domination will be made certain. It only needs that all the natural enemies of Tammany and the natural friends of order, decency and purity should qualify themselves to vote and then go to the polls on the 5th of November to assure that result. Victory for Tammany is possible only if there is negligence of that duty among them. They can beat Tammany if they are determined to accomplish the job.

Never before did they have such an incentive as now, in the thoroughly demonstrated indecency and corruption of that rule, and never before was the means to that end presented to them so obviously and in a way to induce a unanimity among them so complete and confident

If the people of New York want to get rid of the Tammany domination now is their capital chance to do it. And if they do not improve that opportunity Tammany will be more thoroughly intrenched in its insolent rule than ever. It is either to wipe out the discredit now resting on the civilization of the second city of the world or to perpetuate and intensify it. Which do you want?

SHEPARD tries to pettifog the issue, but everybody, whether in Tammany or out of Tammany, knows very well that it is that and nothing else. Tamfor pelf, and SHEPARD has no strength which is of significance that he does not get straight from Tammany. He leads a ticket made up altogether of Tammany men peculiarly representative of the tone, character and methods of that unpolitical and mercenary band, and he, an outside man, was put at its head simply in the hope that through his aid they might get into office and continue Tammany government.

Every citizen, inside or outside of Tammany, knows that. It is impossible to humbug anybody on the subject; though a few people are pretending that they have humbugged themselves about the plain issue.

If, then, you are not registered discharge that duty to-day; and on the 5th of November if you want to perpetuate Tammany domination as it has been demonstrated to be, vote for SHEPARD. If you want to get rid of it you will vote for Low.

The places of registration, we will repeat, are open to-day from 7 in the morning to 10 in the evening. To-morrow also they will be open between the same hours; but if you are in earnest you will not delay till the last moment unless absolutely compelled by uncontrollable circumstances.

The Poet of Pilduzer.

An admirer of poetic genius sends us this inquiry and request:

* TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Does Dithy ramb Dick exist or is Pilduzer Park only a synonym for the lost Atlantis? If DICK is of the earth earthy. If his melodious outpourings sweeten the columns of any paper or periodical besides those of your own inimitable SUN, you will confer a favor on me by naming the medium, as I should like to sit regularly at this peerless poet's feet and drink to the last drop the nectar that his pen distils.

" NEW YORK, Oct. 14. J. A. BECHTLER."

This doubt distresses us. No man or men, no syndicate of gods could have invented or imagined that glory of song, Dithyramb Dick. He was born, not made. It is true that he is an occurrence so rare and splendid that he seems almost incredible. Does he not belong to mythology, to the world of legend? the sceptic asks, remembering | ledger. with what fables the lives of so many great men have been surrounded. Does all this radiance come from cloudland? Is the "miraculous entity" of Dithyramb DICK but the spirit of lush vegetation as comparative mythologists of dawn, or the noonday sun or fire or lishment of branch banks would allow lightning and the thunder cloud as the national banks to extend and conother scholars might hold him to be? tract credits with just as great case Fire and thunder and all the glow of and safety as in the case of a central morning and the heat of noonday and institution. Mr. STICKNEY did not refer the sunset sky are in those matchiess to this objection in his address; but he works. But Dithyramb Dick is as real would probably answer it by maintain-Park, that paradise of dainty devices banks under any such amended system | such utila,

where the poet walks, is as real as Tomp- as proposed would not at all obviate kins Square or the Battery.

It is not too much to say that hundreds of thousands of reverent pilgrims have trodden the sacred grass of Pilduzer, have gazed raptly at the fountain, have followed the line of the Shoatsburgh and Funkstown trolley, have chipped slivers off the mail wagon. The great agricultural fair at Hagerstown was crowded this year with Dithyramb Dickers and personally conducted pilgrims from all parts of the world. We advise our correspondent to seek the poet in his bower of bliss in Pilduzer as soon as Meanwhile the recognized organ of

the Dithyramb Dick cult is our esteemed contemporary, the Hagerstown Mail, an excellent journal and the only American paper regularly read by the French Academy of Frenchville and the United Literature, Art and Bridge Whist Clubs of Toad Hill. No other publication in the world is so rich in original and luxuriant poetry. It is better to hear Mr. DICK chant it in the bosky pleasaunces of Pilduzer, but and conservatism and keeping in touch even to the eye it is a vision and a hap- with the business of the country in a piness. We have just received by the courtesy of the Higganum Dithyramb Beefsteak Club, which camped out in Pilduzer from Oct. 9 to Oct. 16, this "Pilduzer Pastel:

"Over the prostrate shadows and down through the stumbling woods the heavy wagon winds its creaking way, blurring the complaining rocks and leaving behind a black trail to writhe in the clinging pould: the horses clutter over and down the uneven tillocks, their harness groaning in saddle, belt and buckle and the pole and chains murmuring and clinking; below them the narrow gate between the sullen costs and from them, in long lines, drooped bushes of laring sumac and small, frayed trees, wherefrom the estiess chickadees sigzag their fretful notes over the erumpled fence; in the opening countless midges, rising in the last warm shaft of the Sun, saraband their fitful dance of death in fleecy swarms, in the middle distance upon a bushy and single tree, ruffled by the whimpering winds that swerre and side through it and over the low pasture and the ploughedup land, a strident jay, glorious in purples and flashing white, staccatos its discordant protest in ambient swirls while the brown coits, huddled and circling, hearken in short, strained pauses for a familiar call and the still cattle scattered upon the cluding slopes ift their heads, steady eyed and absorbed, toward he far gate and the barn path; far off and over against it all sudden the Sun sets and leaves a bare, pale blade athwart the evening, a token that the Day is dead, and lo! for a warranty thereof the whole wide West is blood-crimson with a life energy up gushed gloriously, and blinking stars swim into our ken, he tears of Day, showered from her eyes broadcast in the last rejuctance of her Agony."

Let the few but strident jays who have been staccatoing discordant protest in ambient swirls at the poet of Pilduzer withdraw their protest and swirl no more.

The Bankers at Milwaukee. There has been renewed discussion

recently concerning the wisdom of the policy which has so long prevailed in this country of keeping the actual cash supplies of the Government in the National Treasury, as distinguished from the custom in all other lands, namely, of depositing these funds in a great national bank. An institution of this character which conducts an ordinary banking business, is able to lend money to the business community, so that the money hoard of the General Governnent does not serve as a restriction of the circulating medium of the country. The inquiry into this question is furthered by the addresses made before tary of the Treasury and by Mr. A. B. STICKNEY, the well-known President of the Great Western Railway.

Secretary GAGE declared it to be his opinion that our present National Treasury system was very injurious in the way it locks up money. While not arguing for the establishment of a central national bank, he believed that public moneys in excess of the working balance for daily use should be deposited in the national banks, and that our system of bank note circulation should be modified so as to make it more responsive to commercial and industrial requirements. Mr. STICKNEY's fundamental position was that it is not the actual amount of money in circulation that facilitates or incommodes business transactions so much as it is the willingness or the power of banks to extend credit. Actual money is seldom used nowadays, except in small transactions. Deposits in our national banks have recently increased \$1,500,000,000, but the actual money in the banks has only increased \$207,000,000. The increase in deposits means merely the extension of credits by the banks. But when, for any reason, the banks curtail their credits and do so rapidly, a distressing condition of affairs is produced. Of course, the necessity for this curtailment of credits sometimes unavoidably arises as does the necessity for a further extension of it. All the mechanism of this could be performed better, Mr. STICKNEY thinks, by a banking system like that of England, which at the time of the Baring failure, for instance, stayed a most disastrous panic in the country and actually assumed the liabilities of the great Baring concern. Mr. STICKNEY maintained that the banking system for a great to consist of a central bank, with its head in the chief commercial city and branches in each of the commercial Maryland and sceptred sovereign of centres. The Sub-Treasury system should be abolished and the central

Two great objections are made to the establishment in this country of a central Government bank like those of European countries. It is argued, first, that the repeal of the clauses of our banking law requiring deposit of would say? Is he but the personified bank notes and prohibiting the estaba figure as Mr. BRYAN; and Pilduzer ing that the operation of the national

bank should hold the gold reserves of

the difficulty which is now complained of, that is to say, the locking up of public money in the Treasury. Of course, if the Secretary of the Treasury were to be allowed to place all the funds of the Government in national banks, taking as security railroad bonds, highgrade railroad and industrial stock and similar assets, the objectionable Treasury hoarding would cease. But would the public consider such security safe? Who would be the judge of the character of the security to be offered in each instance? And would Congress intrust to any man, however experienced and upright, the power to distribute Government funds in this way, at what would be practically his unlimited discretion? Mr. STICKNEY would probably admit that a great central bank could not furnish money to the business community with any greater ease than national banks can; but he would doubtless declare that a great national bank being operated by a board of directors of the highest experience sensitive and systematized way, such as would be impossible to scattered banking institutions, could perform the delicate function of extending and contracting credits with very much greater efficiency than could a thousand or more national banks separately. We mean to cast no reflection upon the officers of the national banks of our country in stating what is obviously the fact that their conduct in this matter has not always been wise and farseeing. Time and time again they have failed lamentably to see dangers when they existed, and have been extraordinarily infected with the speculative manias of the country. With equal frequency they have been wanting in the courage to release funds at critical periods. The second and more powerful objection to any scheme of a great national bank would be the popular hostility to it and jealousy of its influence. It would be declared to be the "money power" in its most centralized and objectionable form. But constant discussion of the subject and the succession of a few more panics due to "tight money" may perhaps abate this

The Strongest Campaigner. Mr. Low is an able campaigner. So

are Mr. GROUT, and Mr. JEROME, and Mr. CANTOB. But none of these can present a more impressive argument for Tammany's defeat than EDWARD ONEILL. The others are more practised speakers, but ONEILL-there is the man. ONEILL is on the anti-Tammany stump as the embodiment of rebellion against abuse of the police. He was on the force, and now he is off, and he is off because he rebelled against oppression and extortion.

ONEILL is for Low. All good citizens should stand with him.

More Valuable Than the Mayor's Office.

A good man at the head of a bad party was thus described by Mr. SHEPARD

the American Bankers' Association at in any office is himself, against his will, however

This gives the situation in which Mr. SHEPARD would find himself as Mayor, even allowing him to be a stalwart independent, instead of a trimmer. But something more must be said.

SHEPARD's election means the election of a Tammany county ticket, and every politician knows that Tammany would rather elect that county ticket than elect SHEPARD. It is worth more than the Mayoralty. The political power of the offices named on that ticket is more valuable to Tammany than the power of the Mayor. Consequently, people who really desire to terminate the Tammany influence, even friends of SREPARD, will vote for the ticket headed by SETH LOW.

Of all party ructions, that between the two Democratic factions in Kansas City is the most highly colored. The Jackson Club and the Jackson County Democratic Club dispute for party supremacy, and the first " in regular meeting assembled," has expressed these opinions of the second:

"Resolved, That we denounce in words as strong as the English language contains the Jackson County as the English language contains the Jackson County Democratic Club, and wish clearly understood our horror, detestation and condemnation of any and all clubs in Kansas City, of whatever name or character, that seek to advance political interests by and through the means of booze, boodle and brutality; and be it

further "Resolved. That President CARDWELL and Secretary DIMMITT are herewith instructed to engage counsel and bring legal proceedings that will at once determine the right of a corrupt crew of crime commit-ting cormorants to longer perniciously pander to the vicious and vile propensities of the criminal portion of the people by the petitishly hypocritical device of basely borrowing a pure and patriolic patronymic with which to countingly conceal their real intent.

The chief charge against the Jackson County Democratic Club, " ostensibly following the footsteps of the great JACESON the fearless JEFFERSON and the noble BRYAN," is that the aforesaid organization has at divers and sundry times dealt country like the United States ought | stealthy stabs at public morality and common decency by entertaining members and the general public with bloody battles between half-naked savages," for example, a "prize fight between one RYAN and one GREEN." It lives by "maintaining an unlicensed bar in competition with the license saloon," and by providing accommodation all the banks of the nation. The re- for those whose blood is already fired to sources of the other banks should con-sist of credits upon the central bank's their savagery. "Rather than have the name of Democracy polluted with the mire of corruption," the members of the Jackson Club would have "contributed enough money " to its rival's " depleted exchequer to pay its debts and to keep the youth of the town from being debauched by the debasing greed of immoral commercialism. The Jackson County Club has * besmirched

Democratic View of the Campaign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tam-

Vice is not virtue. Pagamism is not Christianity. Don't be decrived by the misuse of the

It is a lie to call Tammony Hall by an

M'KINLEY SURGEONS REPORT.

grene Was Due to Lowered Whality, Expert Thinks-No Trace of Poison. A summary of the report of the surgeons who attended the late President McKinley was given out for publication yesterday by the Medical Journal, which will print the report to-day as the official record of the case. All that there is of interest in the report was told in last Tuesday's Sun in the summary of the addresses Drs. Mann and Mynter on the subject to the State Medical Society.

The official report of the autopsy and the bacteriological examination completes the record. The autopsy report is signed by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, pathologist to the State Pathological Laboratory. Dr. Gaylord says that the search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts it could not be found. The autopsy had to be discontinued, because the time allotted to it by the family of the late President had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds:

"As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was

Examination of the heart muscle showed Examination of the heart muscle showed that it was affected with well-marked fatty degeneration and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle.

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of

does not seem to have bee any well-defined cause. to have been the result of the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to lowered vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissues, he says, shows that the gangrene took

place shortly before death.

There was no leakage of pancreatic fluid into the surrounding tissues. The exhave been an important factor in the case, however, Dr. Gaylord says, though it has never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The diseased condition of the heart muscles shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at

the critical time.

The report of Dr. Matzinger, the bacteriologist, says that a culture taken from the wound during life showed several varieties of germs, but such a showing is rather expected in such cases. There were present two of the ordinary germs of sup-puration, and one gas-forming germ of puration, and one gas-forming germ of unknown identity. As the result of an examination of various tissues and fluids removed post mortem in very small sam-ples. Dr. Matzinger concludes that "the sence of known pathogenic bacteria, particularly in the gangrenous cavity, warrants the conclusion that bacterial infection was not a factor in the production of the condition found at the autopsy."

A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill of the remaining bullets and of the contents of the cartridge chambers in the assassin's pistol shows no poisonous material, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

The Views of an Angilcan Catholic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those Ritualists and High Churchism are Ritualists don't like the Church of Rome and will not have anything to do with anything that is at all Catholic. The word Catholic is very dear to every Churchman, who is a true Churchman. If this is not so how many hundreds of these so-called Church people are there that utter falsehoods when they say in the Apostles' Creed "I believe in the holy Catholic Church?"

The word Catholic seems to have a disagreeable taste for many of the so-called Churchmen in this country. Why they should be so much against the Church of Rome is a question that is hard to answer. I am not a Romanist but the name Rome is uttered in horror by many of the so-called Low Church party? I will give them the credit for being liberal and supporting many of the institutions of the Church that are very advanced in their tenets. I refer especially to the great work done by the Brothers of Nazareth at Priory Farm, New York, I know of the work of these work of money hoard of the General Government does not serve as a restriction of the circulating medium of the country, the inquiry into this question is furnered by the addresses made before the American Bankers' Association at lilwaukee on Wednesday by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Mr. A. B.

In the General Government of the Ge

should not be recognized by the priests of the Church as often as they are. I know of a priest not many miles from this city that very often assists the pestors of other churches in special services. If the Church is to hold up her name for having the true ministry this thing should be stopped right off.

Dr. Huntington's amendment at the General Convention was turned down by the Catholic Churchmen present and not by the Low Church party. If it had gone through the whole Church of Rome would have laughed us to scorn. This part of the Catholic Church is coming to recognize us as we should be, more every day, although the Holy Father has not recognized Anglican orders, as yet What a happy day it will be for us when the Church that has been against us since the days of Luther will fold us in her bosom and say "Come to us and be with us, although you do not exactly believe as we do."

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 16.

"Coming Through the Rye."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: In THE SUN of Oct. 13 I find it stated that there is no River Rye in Scotland and that this is proof enough that it was a rye field and not a river through which Jennie was coming when she was kissed. Unfortunately for this argument, there is a stream called the Rye in Cunningham in Ayrshire, as may be seen on any large map or in any of the larger gazetteers. A large river would, of course, have been out of the question. Jennie could not have waded it, but a small stream crossed by stepping stones fulfils the conditions.

In the edition of Burns by Motherwell and Hogg (1847) the engraving which filustrates "Coming Through the Rye," shows a stream and not a rye field. And these two editors are certainly high authorities on Scottish song.

The original song, of which tradition says that it was rather indelicate, seems to be lost and the modern version by Burns was dressed up by him for "Johnson's Museum". The present popular versions, of which there are several, vary considerably from that of Burns.

In the song sung by the two pages in "As this argument, there is a stream called the

he present popular to several, vary considerably from that Burns. In the song sung by the two pages in "As ou Like It," Act V. scene 3, line 23, there a line, "Between the acres of the rye" hich seems to favor the idea that rye fields ere a favorite courting resort in England ut in Scotland rye is almost unknown, and a Burns's own writings the word does not ocur even once, though other kinds of grain re frequently mentioned. John Phin.

Patenson, N. J. Oct 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that most worthy President is dead and gone, shall the scurfilous yellow press be allowed to make another target of President Hoosevelt? 1, for one, hope not. I lived twenty-six years on the other side of the

Public Men of All Countries.

I lived twenty-six years on the other side of the Atlantic and twenty-two on this side and I can safely say the public men of this country are not only the equals but superiors of the public men of any other country in the world.

Any foreigners who don't like the laws and institutions of the United States should be forever banished from its shores, and any Americans who don't like the laws and institutions of this grand young republic should be forever locked in some dark abode, and give them another Crolcoss for their President.

TRENTON, N.J. Oct. 15. MARTIN FERNARE,

From "Shepard's Idplis of 1897," The Democrats Have stood Government. Seth Law

emocracy signifies
The use of governmental powers Solely in the interests Of the masses or norm.

Soth Low stands for that.

Permocracy looks with hatred
Upon the outrageous perpetual

Inedication of the streets and of public

Franchises to private use and emolument.

Soth Low stands for that.

For local

Government.

Democracy detects interference with the rational Liberties of men in the social life.

beth Low stands for th

SOUTHERN STREET CAR MANNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Counts," which contains a great deal of error good purpose that I can imagine. A white nan, in a street car, in New his seat to a colored woman, and she accepted -a thing long ceased to be uncomn in New York. A Southern white man, who saw the occurrence, said to your reporter You nevah would see a white man in the outh give his seat to a niggah. And you nevah would see a niggah take a seat from

Poor blackguard! for such his speech Well. I have seen both the wonders he has not seen, not in one Southern city, but in several, and the roof did not fly off the car other, nor show any disposition otherwise to agitate itself. In the city of Washington, where race

prejudice has grown very intense since President Cleveland's first term. I have seen white men who I knew were Southerners relinquish their seats to colored women and black men relinquish their's to white women, not on one line only but on several, and the thing is so common as to be unnoticeable.

Once on a surface car in Richmond, Va. one of the most prejudiced cities in the South, Atlanta not excepted. I once saw a young Southerner, dressed in the latest fashion, seated near the door, relinquish his seat to a middle-aged black woman, with a basket of clothes, and he tipped his tile in doing so in a way so lordly that Chesterfield would have admired the spontaneity and naturalness of it. Soon afterward a young white woman, handsome and queenly in face and figure, came into the car. Half a dozen men rose at once, hat in hand, but she took the seat offered her by the person nearest her, who happened to be as black as ink, but neatly dressed and courtly of manners, and the smile which accompanied her "Thank you" was as sweet as honey.

I have seen these exchanges of street car courtesies in Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola, and other Southern cities, in some more general than in others, in all of them you will find in each car gentlemen, black and white, who will not stop to make mental note of the color of the woman, but honor and respect her sex.

A few Southern men, white men, when they come to New York, seem to think they serve the South best by striving to show that the races are as far apart as the North and South poles, and that no courtesies are exchanged between the races in public or private relations. This is far from being true of any city, town or village in the South, where the gentlemen of both races leave it to the toughs of both races to be rude to women, black or white, just the same as is true of New York.

And he is no gentleman, be he black or white, in the North or the South, who will treat a woman, black or white, rudely, in public or private relations: and to do it and brag a prejudice has grown very intense since Presi-dent Cleveland's first term. I have seen white

mand the most chivalric conduct toward her everywhere. The recast in the South are had enough in all conscience without ai-lowing falsehood unnecessarily to get mixed up in the confusion.

RED BANK, N. J. Oct 13

Once upon a time an exceedingly striped and hungry Tiger roamed through the canons f Manhattan and the neighboring wilds ringing suddenly on apything and every thing in sight and getting away with it to best the band. The casual observer might suppose that

the voracious beast would have got a superrupted season of cinch on the Common wealth. while it digested its gorge, but this wasn't the contrary, the more he grabbed the longer appetite and his capacious maw that no tribute on dishonest people and put additional of living in Manhattan became to be so seri ously intricate that some moved out rathe than give up everything they had. the Tiger's motto and he worked it to the

When he was confronted upon this condition of affairs by those who had courage to beard him in his den, he bristled up his back and blew out his tail till it looked like a huge lamp chimney cleaner, and informed the meddlers that he was all right, all right, see? and was doing the fair thing, because to the former he was affording a much needed

protection, and to the latter he was supplyvisited the Tiger many, many times with no better success than has been mentioned, was composed of the most reputable pergardless of age, sex or previous political

was composed of the most reputable persons for miles and miles around, quite regardless of age, sex or previous political condition, and when after repeated efforts to effect a compromise they found that the Tiger was not built that way, they resolved unanimously that the only method to bring him to terms was to go after him with a gun. They thereupon organized a hunting party to take the place of any other party to which they may have belonged, and securing the services of the G. P. elephant, a very large animal of great strength in some localities, and of undoubted courage almost anywhere, they mounted their chief hunters upon it and set forth on the queet for the hide of the devastator.

The Tiger, with almost human reason, was on to the fact that they were hot stuff when they get started, and not caring to tackle the whole shooting match he struck for the tall timber. But the hunters hustled up their elephant and pursued the Tiger so closely and with such success that in a very short time they had him pushed into a corner. A tiger is not an animal that is fightless, however, sneaking may be its manner of capturing its prey, or in skulking off when caught in the act and trying to hide, and this specimen was not unlike its kind. Therefore, as the hunters approached, it lashed its quivering sides with its long and vibrant tail, and showed its claws, and showed up the hair on its spine, and yeowed and spit and tore holes in the earth, but the elephant knew his busitees and he kept moving his hunting party a little closer until they were ready for the final scrap. Thus squeezed to the wall the Tiger, with a tremendous spizzle and spitting that fairly waked the echoes and made the welkin ring, launched itself through the atmosphere and lit on the elephant with all its feet and them a clawin. What might have happened to the elephant under ordinary circumstances as a result of this violent and ill-advised onslaught is a master of speculation but what did happen will be a matter of history shortly after the error, a

Heavy Damages for Queer Tooth-pulling

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
Ten thousand dollars is the price which Andrew Foy, a stonemason, thinks the city should pay for three of his front teeth. The teeth are not gold-filled or set with diamonds. They are of the ordinary bone variety, but Foy prizes them more than all the rest of hi For prizes then more than all the rest of his earthly possessions. They are now sticking in a plank which was being used in the con-struction of a sidewalk, and that is why Foy is suing the city.

On the night of Sept 17 Foy stepped off a new coment sidewalk in the vicinity of Kedzie-avenue and West Taylor street, and, losing his balance, he fell against an upright piece of scantling. Three of his front teeth were-driven har into the scantling by the force of the fail, and Foy could not release them. He took the scantling along and sought a dentist

CONVENTION OF MOTHERS CLUBS. Mrs. Page's Third Lecture on Child Training
-- Delegates to National Congress.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 17.-To-day's meetings of the State Federation of Mothers' Clubs brought the convention to a close. The session opened with an invocation by Mrs. A. E. Brigdon of Attica, N. Y. This was followed by Mrs. Page's third lecture on child training, the special topic being "Difference Between Play and Cames." Mrs. Page gave a comprehensive outline showing the superiority of games in the development of the child, holding that the true game is simply well-directed play. She spoke of the value of competitive plays, the meaning of direct and indirect fighting plays and real fighting in the education of children. The social side of games was analyzed, and the speaker declared that play in the right environment develops a sense of the need of law and order. The moral influence of games, their tendency to de-velop the necessity of self restraint and cooperation was fully discussed, and Mrs Page said that even fighting among children rage said that even lighting among children in instructive and natural, being merely the elementary desire of self protection. "The average mother," she said, "is too frequently on the side of suppression, unwisely checking instincts that need only right direction to be of value in child training."

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley of New York city, chairman of the Committee on Physi-cal Culture, read a report of her work among the mothers' clubs of the State, which she followed with a brief lecture on the value of physical education.

The following delegates were elected to

attend the National Congress of Mothers, to be held in Washington in February, 1902 Mrs. Almon Hensley of New York city, Mrs. Ina B. Merrill of Syracuse, and Mrs. John D. Whish of Albany, alternates, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery and Mrs. W. A. Lockwood

closing session this afternoon was devoted principally to talks by Osborn of the George Junior Republic and Miss Chase of Buffalo. Standing committees were named as follows: Phil-anthropy, Mrs. L. W. Wright of Oswego; Press, Mrs. Emilio D. Martin of New York Press, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin of New York city; Kindergarten, Mrs. Adele Brooks of Rochester; Child Study, Mrs. E. H. Merrill of Syracuse; Moral Training, Mrs. Bernard Connolly of New York; Physical Culture, of Syracuse, Mew York; Physical Culture, Connolly of New York; Physical Culture, Miss E. Marguerite Lindley of New York; city; Nature Study, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle of New York city; Literature, Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond of Schenectady; Finance, Mrs. J. Van Ruskirk of Newburgh; Ways and Means, Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer of Buffalo; Hygiene, Mrs. Preston of Attica, Printing, Mrs. H. J. Sporborg of Albany; Bureau of Mrs. H. J. Sporborg of Albany; Bureau of Sches-Mrs. H. J. Sportborg of Albany; Bureau of Exchange, Mrs. F. O. Blackwell of Sche-nectady; Temperance, Mrs. H. H. Searing of Auburn; Club Formation, Miss Mary Louisa Butler of Chautauqua; Chicago Parent Teachers' Meeting, Mrs. G. W. Munson of Rochester.

ROGERS WILL SETTLEMENT. Do as They Like With Their Own.

PATERSON, Oct. 17.-Lawyer William Pennington of this city, one of the executors under the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, said to-day that the executors were not a party to any agreement by which the relatives of the locomotive builder are to abandon litigation over the estate on the concession of \$250,000 extra, which the Metropolitan Museum of Art has agreed to yield to them. He said that the provisions of the will would be strictly carried out by the executors.

"According to Mr. Rogers's will the property goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and they can do what they like with it," Mr. Pennington said. "The land is as much theirs as if they had purchased it from Jacob Rogers during his lifetime. and put it on the market, well and good. That will be their business, not mine, nor that of any of the executors. One fact remains self-evident, however. Mr. Rogers cannot come back to life to change any rtion of his will, and it will have to stand as he wrote it, and that is the way that it will stand.

It seems to be well understood among those interested that the minor beneficiaries, together with some relatives of Mr. Rogers who were not remembered in the will, will receive the sum of \$250,000 from the chief beneficiaries in settlement of the contro-

in the settlement is the opportunity for a speedy development of the scores of acres of unimproved property owned by Mr. Rogers on the east side of the city. Litigation over the estate threatened to tie up this property for years. Now that a set-tlement has been made the property will be sold without delay. Mr. Rogers had steadfastly refused to sell a foot of this property at any price, and the progress of the city in that direction was hampered.

BISHOP M'FAUL'S POSITION. Views Expressed in a Recent Address on

the Parochial School Question. Some of the reports of the address of Bishop McFaul of the Trenton diocese put it differently, the price of coal so nearly made at the laying of the cornerstone of prohibitive that they were compelled to use St. Patrick's parochial school in Jersey City last Sundey were in some respects misleading What the Bishop actually said

concerning parochial schools was: "Here we have a system of schools wherein all religious teaching is eliminated. Catholics consider the system dangerous to free institutions. Still, if our fellow citizens, regardless of results, must have this system, we can only appeal to them—for we also are American citizens—not to tax us for the support of schools which our conscientious convictions will not permit us to patronize. It is no answer to say to us: There are the schools ready for you or any one else: if you do not desire to send your children to them, it is no fault of ours." Non-Catholic citizens select a system of schools which is obnoxious to their Catholic fellow citizens, and then they have the hardshood to say to them: You shall be taxed for their support; whether they are suitable to you or not does not concern us. Must not the freedom of conscience to which an American citizen is entitled be held inviolable, and should not his fellow citizens, by virtue of the Constitution, protect him in the exercise thereof? Shall not our country supply our Catholic children with a system of education acceptable to the Catholic conscience?

"This is an important question. It has in all religious teaching is eliminated.

of education acceptable to the carnote conscience?

This is an important question. It has been solved in other countries, let it be solved here. Let some sort of a compromise be made and the parochial schools become a part of the public school system. The State should not pay for religious education. The parochial school scholars should be examined at certain times, and the State pay for the results attained in secular branches. Such a compromise is necessary because secular or intellectual and religious

Overweighted School Children. J com the Propieties Visitor

The position of the angry parent, who printed a letter of product in the last mone of the New York
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TARS TO SHOOT AT SEAGIRT.

Several Hundred From the Kearsarge and TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.-Adjt.-Gen. A. C. Oliphant, in the name of Gov. Vo... bees, telegraphed Capt. B. H. McCalla. OPP

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commanding the flagship Kearsarge, today that his request for permission to me the Sea Girt rifle range would be hone and arranged a conference at which the final details will be planned. In his let to the Adjutant-General, Capt. Metallasays that he would like the privilege of taking men on a convenient range, tochet, ing the crews of the Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, and in explaining his producament adds: "I am sorry to complain that the navy has no rifle range that I know of on the Atlantic coast, and our men are suffering in marksmanship as a result. Knowing your interest in the navy I have therefore thought of inquiring from you whether or not it would be possible for the ships which I have mentioned to obtain the

use of the range."

A cordial invitation was extended in the telegraphic despatch, which is to be fol-lowed with a personal discussion of the necessary arrangements. It is thought that by the middle of next week the severa hundred tars will be at work in Capt. McCalla was appointed to Annapolis

STAMP OUT ANARCHISM

Bureau of Identification I rges the Passage of a Law to Accomplish That End

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The Board of Governors of the National Bureau of Iden. tification to-day adopted a resolution recommending to the National Association of Chiefs of Police the necessity for the passage by Congress of a law defining anarchism and authorizing the Police Departments and all other peace officers to arrest and prosecute offenders under the proposed law when found within their jurisdicts The resolutions also urge personal effort by each member of the association to secure

the passage of the law.

A resolution was also offered inviting the cooperation of the police officials of Europe in taking measures to keep down Anarchists or others inimical to good government. ernment, and with this end in view for: invitations to attend the next meeting the association will be sent to foreign poli-officials through the Department of Sonext session providing for the establish-ment in Washington of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification as a branch of the Department of Justice. The move-ment is indersed by the Chief of Police of every large city in the country.

4.235.088.000 POSTAGE STAMPS. The Greatest Year in the History of the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. The amount of work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is indicated by the state-

ment in the annual report of the Superintendent, made public to-day, that 121,558,-291 sheets of bonds, United States notes, internal revenue, postage and other stamps were printed during the last fiscal year. was the greatest year in the bureau's istory. Notwithstanding the smaller numhistory. Notwithstanding tamps required ber of internal revenue stamps required on account of the repeal of a part of the War Revenue law, the total number of all War Revenue law, the total number of all out 5,000,000 over the number the year of keep page with the demand, however, as 4.276,087,682 stamps were delivered to post masters, the balance being made up from reserve stock. The number of postage stamps printed was more than 200,000,000 more than last year, and nearly twice as large as in 1895.

Cardinal Gibbons to Have an Interview With the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- At the request of the Rev. Dr. Stafford, a Roman Catholic clergyman of this city, who called on President Roosevelt this morning, an appointment was made for an interview between Cardinal Gibbons and the President was arranged that the Cardinal should be received at the White House on the 27th of this month, soon after the return of Gibbons wished to discuss any matter, but it was said that he desired to pay his respects to the President.

Oil Saving the Forests.

From the Minneapolis Times. Crude petroleum is saving the forests of California. The truth of this statement may be questioned at first thought, but we have the word of the San Francisco papers for it and they give facts in proof of the asser-

The draughts upon the timber supply of Cali-fornia have been enormous for many years. Interior industries and sections of railroad operated at a distance from the seaboard have found wood cheaper than coal, or to wood as fuel. The result has been that the wood as fuel. The result has been that the trees left by the lumbermen have been discappearing with alarming rapidity under the axe of the chopper of cordwood and there was reason to fear that the forests of the northern part of the State would soon vanish from the face of the earth.

Just as the people were beginning to awaken to the fact that the sources of their lumber and fuel supposes were in danger of early extinction the California oil wells came to the rescue and crude petrolium is now rapidly taking the place of both wood and coal as fuel one instance of the use of wood as fuel may be citted in illustration of the anormous consumption. The smelters of Shasic county have been taking something like so, one cords of wood a year from the head-waters of the McCloud River. The number and capacity of these smelters was besilg increased rapidly and there was certainly of an enormous drain on the forests. New crude oil has been introduced into the smelters and the use of cerdwood will soon cease. Railroads are using oil-burning locomotives and thus another drain on the forests tries in a constantly increasing ratio as compared with wood and coal, and the friends of the forests are pleased to see in the petroleum supply a possible preventative of forest denudation. trees left by the lumbermen have been dis

leum supply a possible preventative of forest denudation.

From the Scientific American The development of the multi-masted merchant schooner, which has advanced with such rapid strides during the past few years, is one of the most remarkable features n the shipbuilding industry of the Atlantic In an earlier day in the coasting trade,

be made and the public school system. The State should not pay for religious education. The parochial school scholars should be examined at certain times, and the State pay for the results attained in secular branches. Such a compromise is necessary because secular or intellectual and religious training should go hand in hand to make loyal citizens and good Christians.

Gov. Odell on Duty in Albany.

Albany. Oct. 17.—Gov. Odell was at his desk in the Executive Chamber to-day. He will be in Albany te-morrow. The Governor is gathering material regarding the past year's work and future needs from heads of State departments and soon expects to begin the preparation of his amutal message to the Legislature. Among the Governor's callers to-day was Assemblyman Charles A. Adier. In discussing the New York city political situation, Mr. Adier told the Governor that Seth Low would win for Mayor if the police kept their lands off. Mr. Adier secured a few restorations to citizenship while here.

Overweighted School Children.

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Spicide the National Sin.

From the Chicago Stecord Herold, class of home life and motherhood has be appeal to the common sense of many in the State of America i the charming increase of this cabapt. nid that sitiles due